Exhibit 1

Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Swailem's Motion to Dismiss the Third Amended Complaint

03 MDL No. 1570 (RCC) / C.A. No. 03-CV-9849 (RCC)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

| IN RE TERRORIST ATTACKS ON SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 |) 03 MDL No. 1570 (RCC) |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| THOMAS E. BURNETT, SR., et al., | |
| Plaintiffs, v. |))) C.A. No. 03 CV 9849 (RCC) |
| AL BARAKA INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, et al., |) |
| Defendants. |)) |

DECLARATION OF ABDUL RAHMAN AL SWAILEM

- I, Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Swailem, being duly sworn, declare and state as follows:
- 1. I am over 18 years of age and competent to testify to the matters set forth below of my own personal knowledge.
- 2. I have been informed by my attorney that I am a defendant (D95) in the above-captioned action. I am submitting this declaration in support of my Motion to Dismiss for (1) sovereign immunity, (2) lack of personal jurisdiction, and (3) improper service of process.
- 3. I was born in 1937 in Zobeir, Saudi Arabia, and have lived in Saudi Arabia all of my life, except for when I was studying at college. I have always been a citizen of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- 4. I am a physician. In 1966, I earned the M.B.B.S. degree from the University of Munich (Germany). In 1974, I earned the D.C.H. degree from Cairo University (Egypt). In 1982, I earned the M.R.C.P. medical degree from the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh

(United Kingdom). In 1984, I earned the F.R.C.P. medical degree, also from the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

- 5. I initially worked as a physician at several hospitals in Saudi Arabia, then became the head of Pediatric Department center at Riyadh Hospital, the Kidney Transplant Center, and Transplant Center at the Maternity and Children Hospital.
- 6. I was appointed in 1989, by the Saudi Council of Ministers, to the position of Deputy Minister for Executive Affairs, Ministry of Health. The Saudi Council of Ministers, which is headed by King Fahd bin Abdulaziz al Saud and his deputies, is the highest decision-making body in the Saudi government.
- 7. As the Deputy Minister, I was in charge of all executive and technical affairs, including issues relating to medicine, hospitals, preventive medical care, and the delivery of health care services. I served in that position until 1998.
- 8. To hold a position at an Excellency level, I was appointed in November 1998 by the means of Royal order issued by King Fahd bin Abdulaziz, to serve as President of the Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society. I continue to serve in that position.
- 9. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia sponsors and supervises the Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society, and the Saudi government appoints all of its directors. The Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society's functions include supporting humanitarian operations in other countries, and providing emergency medical services and related programs within Saudi Arabia. The Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society's operations within Saudi Arabia are funded by the Saudi government for the purpose of operating the nationwide ambulance center network, operating the health clinics for pilgrims during the *Hajj* pilgrimage season, teaching first aid and road safety courses, providing road accident emergency services, and developing disaster preparedness

plans. See International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, "Partnerships in Profile 2002-2003: Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society,"

http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_profile.pl?saprofile.pdf; "Directory: Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society," http://www.ifrc.org/address/sa.asp (attached hereto as Exhibits 1-2). Thus, the Saudi Red Crescent performs essential core governmental functions and is a Saudi Government instrumentality.

- 10. I was elected in November 2000 during the international conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (RCRC) as a member in the Standing Commission of the Red Cross and Red Crescent as part of the RCRC Movement. The Standing Commission's functions included arranging the International Conference and the meetings of the Council of Delegates. The Standing Commission is comprised of National Society members, including the Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society.
- 11. I have visited the United States around four occasions, for official purposes related to my government service as Deputy Minister. I visited San Francisco, California in 1979, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania in 1998, Washington, D.C., and New York. I do not now recall the date of the visits to New York and Washington, D.C., but they were some time before 1998.
- 12. I own no real property in the United States. I also have no bank accounts, and have no investments in the United States. I do not conduct any business in the United States.
- 13. I do not subscribe to, or read, either the *International Herald Tribune* or the *Al Quds al Arabi*. The latter publication, to my knowledge, is banned in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

- 14. As a physician, I have never supported the loss of innocent life and believe that there is no justification for the tragic attacks of September 11, 2001. I have never knowingly supported any person or organization that I have known to participate in terrorist activities.
- 15. I am listed in the caption of the Third Amended Complaint in this action, as a defendant ("D95"). However, my name is not mentioned anywhere in the allegations in the text of the Complaint. Further, I deny that I had any connection with the perpetrators of the September 11, 2002 attacks.
- 16. I at no time participated in, or provided support, to any terrorist activities, or organizations engaged in terrorist activities.
- 17. I deny that I have knowledge of any terrorist activities as alleged in Paragraphs 17 and 21-24 of Plaintiffs' More Definite Statement as to Defendant Yousef Abdul Latif Jameel (Mar. 16, 2004). I further deny any knowledge that the Saudi Joint Relief Committee, during the 1990's, or any time period, engaged in terrorist activities or knowingly supported terrorism.
 - 18. I can read and understand English.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Swailem

Executed on the 2 day of April, 2004.

Attachment 1 to Al Swailem Declaration

Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Swailem's Motion to Dismiss the Third Amended Complaint

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Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society

Founded: 1933 Members/volunteers: 1,000 Staff: 3,000

Expenditure: CHF 10.1 million (2002)

1. National context

Capital: Riyadh

Population: 21.7 million (2000) GNP per capita: US\$ 6,910 (1998) Life expectancy: 71.9 years (1998)

Infant mortality rate: 22 per 1,000 live births (1998)

Adult literacy rate: 75.2 per cent (1998)

2. Foundation

Legal base

The Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society (SARCS) was established as a charitable organization in 1933. Following an increase in its humanitarian activities, the society was recognized by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in 1963.

Constituency

The society has 14 branches across the country. It runs the kingdom's main ambulance centre network (176 centres throughout the country), which is financed by the Saudi government.

3. Capacity

Human resources

The society has 3,000 salaried staff members and 1,000 registered volunteers. Its staff members include 410 trained emergency medical technicians, who work for the SARCS ambulance service, and 140 first-aid instructors, who are based at 14 regional training centres.

Financial resources

The society's budget for 2002 is CHF 10 million. This figure includes funds provided by the Saudi government to cover emergency medical services throughout the country.

Partnerships

The SARCS has contributed to international humanitaian operations in countries as diverse as Afghanistan, Chechnya, Kosovo, Kenya, Pakistan and Palestine, and among others. Contributions to aid in food, medicine, clothes and shelter amount to a cash value of over CHF 2 billion. Many private donors in Saudi Arabia give funds for international relief missions.

4. Performance

Activities

Emergency medical services

The society's resources have been directed primarily towards emergency medical services rather than general medical care. Emergency medical technician (basic) training courses run at three regional training centers.

Disaster preparedness

The SARCS has developed effective disaster preparedness plans, and gained valuable experience from assistance provided during the annual *Haj* pilgrimage season. Multidisciplinary disaster preparedness courses are conducted in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin (US).

First aid

General first-aid courses are conducted. Over the past two years, 29,000 people have been trained, including some 4,500 women.

Health

Seventy health clinics operate during the *Haj* pilgrimage season.

Road safety

The SARCS has road accident emergency services every 50 to 70 kilometres.

Community activities

The society offers first-aid training to the general public and runs first-aid, road safety and seat-belt campaigns. It has first-aid programmes for women and aims to train at least one first-aid provider per household. ■

Middle East and North Africa

Attachment 2 to Al Swailem Declaration

Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Swailem's Motion to Dismiss the Third Amended Complaint

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